# THE CONSERVATIVE

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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.


# DAILY CONSERVATIVE.


VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865. [No. 225.


## OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON,

*Dissenting from the Opinion of the Court in the case of Bridgman vs Mallett.*

It is a matter of regret that the Judges of this Court have not been able to agree upon all of the questions to which the general conscription act, February 17th, 1864, has given rise. But the ground was untrodden. There were no cases to guide us, and perfect concurrence of opinion was hardly to be expected

So far as the opinion delivered by my brother Battle, is based on the doctrine of necessity, "*which knows no law*," and the principle, that in respect to *individuals*, the war power of Congress is unlimited —those questions being settled by Walton vs. Gatlin, it is my duty to conform to that decision.

That case did not present the question whether the war power of Congress is also unlimited in respect *to the States*, which is "the point" in this case.

Johnson vs. Mallett at the extra term settles the principle, that in respect *to the States* the war power of Congress is limited, and is subject to their reserved right in regard to their officers, and on that ground it is decided that a State officer is not liable to conscription.

It is conceded that this right cannot be impaired by the action of Congress, and the difference of opinion is as to the *extent* of the right. Is it confined to *the keeping* in offices persons who may be in office at a given time? or does it extend to *the filling of vacancies* which from time to time may occur? That is the question.

The ground on which this right is based is that the existence of a State depends on having such officers as are necessary to administer its government and laws. Therefore it cannot be intended that in creating the government of the Confederate States, it was the design of the States to confer a power by which their existence would be made to depend on the will of their creature.

This is a broad ground, and it embraces as well the right to fill vacancies as the right to keep in office persons who may be in office at a given time; for the former right is equally as necessary to the continued existence of a State as the latter: and no State can have an independent existence without both. In fact, they are but *parts of one and the same right*. This being so, it follows that neither part can be impaired by the action of Congress, and it must be conceded that the part in relation to filling vacancies is decidedly impaired if it be restricted to the election or appointment of men who are over conscript age, exempt as a "matter of grace" on the part of Congress.

Both being necessary and covered by the same principle, I can see no ground to draw a dividing line between the two parts, except to "split the difference" between the claim of the Confederate States and the reserved right of the States, because of a "present necessity" on the idea of "letting the future take care of itself."

To meet this difficulty a distinction is suggested between the offices named in the constitution and offices created by the Legislature. This suggestion does not meet the difficulty. It was not to be expected that an instrument like the constitution would enumerate all of the necessary State officers, and therefore it confers on the Legislature power to create and fill all offices which, in its wisdom, should be deemed necessary, and there can be no substantial difference between offices *named* in the constitution and offices *created under its authority*, both classes of offices being necessary for the proper administration of the government and laws of a State, in other words, to preserve its existence, and the power conferred on Congress is subject to the rights of the State in regard to both classes.—Indeed it is decided by Johnson v. Mallett, *supra*, that the part of the right in relation to keeping persons in office, embraces offices of the latter class as well as offices of the former class; so the only question "open" is as to that part of the right in relation to filling vacancies. This suggestion, so far from disproving that part of the right, yields a part of the question and makes it more difficult to maintain the other. To make the subject clear, take an illustration from the operations of war, that being the order of the day: The main work in front is carried by Johnson v. Mallett; the work on the right is yielded by this suggestion, whereby the work on the left becomes so exposed in front and flank as to be no longer tenable.

Again it is suggested—"The two governments should act in harmony; and to do so, the government which first exercises a power ought to be allowed to retain all citizens who have been taken into its service." No one feels a deeper conviction than I do, that in order to preserve harmony, each government should be allowed the fullest exercise of its rightful powers. But the suggestion under consideration interferes with the exercise of a rightful power of the State, and assumes the powers of the two governments in regard to this subject to be *concurrent*. This is a departure from the principle settled in Johnson v. Mallet, to-wit: That the war power of the Confederate States is subservient to the reserved right of the States in regard to their officers. In my opinion the proper way to preserve harmony and allow "each to move in its appropriate sphere," is to consider Congress as having exercised its powers of conscription, *subject to be preferred right* of the States, so that when it becomes necessary for a State to exercise the preferred right the prior action of Congress shall give way and allow the election of a State officer to fill a vacancy to have the effect *ipso facto* of terminating the conscription of the person elected, in the same way and on the same ground that one in the militia or home guard service of a State, as soon as he is conscripted, passes into the service of the Confederate States, because the war power of the State is secondary, and the Confederate States has the preferred right under its war power. (See my opinion, Wood, v. Bradshaw, at this term.) This principle may be illustrated by many analogies of the law.—One will suffice: A sister takes as heir of her brother—afterwards another brother is born. At the common law the estate of the sister terminates and gives place to the right of the brother, under the rule—"males are preferred to females."

The other point as to the meaning of the act, section 10, clause 2, is of minor importance. But I am so unfortunate as to differ in respect to that also. I can see nothing in this clause to confine its operation to persons who, at the date of the act, filled the offices of Vice President, members of Congress, members of the Legislature and other Confederate and State offices, and to exclude from its operation all persons who may afterwards be elected to these offices, *if they are at the time of their election in the military service of the Confederate States*. The conscription, by the act, February, 1864, is general, and applies as well to persons then in service, to keep them in during the war, as to persons not then in service. The exemption must have as broad an application as the conscription, unless there be words of restriction. The only words used are, "shall be exempted," which means, "shall be relieved" from the service imposed by the conscription. Such being the plain meaning of the words used, it must be taken that Congress so intended, and there is no room for construction.

If words at all ambiguous had been used, the rule of construction, that the court may derive aid from other statutes *in pari materia*, or from the *preamble* to a former statute, made for the special purpose of ustifying an act, which, to many seemed to be in violation of a contract, might have been applicable, and on the other hand it might have been relevant to have made the suggestions: that the exemption in regard to State offices was meant to extend to persons in the army, elected to fill vacancies, in deference to the right claimed by the States; that it is unreasonable to suppose it was intended to confine the States in filling all vacancies that might thereafter occur, to the election or appointment of men over conscript age: and that in regard to members of Congress and other Confederate officers, it could be indecent to suppose that the members *in* at the date of the Act, intended to exclude from conscription with themselves, at future elections, for Congress, all of their fellow citizens, except men over the age of fifty years!

In my opinion there is no error in the judgment at the chambers. PEARSON.

## CITY ELECTION.

MIDDLE WARD.

**For Commissioner in Middle Ward.**

We are requested to announce Capt. Wm. R. RICHARDSON, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Middle Ward. 135—tc.

**For Commissioner in Middle Ward.**

We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. 125—21*.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce HENRY MAHLER, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

January 9, 1865. 221—tc.

WESTERN WARD.

**For Commissioner in Western Ward.**

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIdate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully. W. B. HUTCHINGS.

January 6, 1864 219 tc.

We are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—tc.

We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS as a candidate for commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—tc.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. CREECH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—tc.

**W. R. Andrews**

WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR COMMISSIONER IN THE Western Ward at the ensuing election by MANY VOTERS.

January 9, 1864. 221—tc.

**W. H. H. Tucker**

WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR COMMISSIONER IN THE Western Ward by MANY VOTERS.

January 9, 1865. 221—tc.

EASTERN WARD.

**For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.**

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. MANY VOTERS.

Jan. 9, 1865. 221—tc*.

**For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.**

HAVING BEEN SOLICITED BY MANY FRIENDS, I again announce myself as a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant, J. J. OVERBY.

January 5, 1865. 217—td.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. January 9, 1865. 221—tc.

EDITOR CONSERVATIVE: As your paper is a daily visitor in our ward, we take the opportunity to announce, through its columns, Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN WARD.

January 7, 1865. 220—tc.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

**D. C. MURRAY & CO.,**

GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, SO Ielt consignments.

They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFER TO

C Dewey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McDean Cashier, Fayetteville.
Jas. E. Cubbedge, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.

Jan. 12, 1865. 124-tf

**C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,**

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION

business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young. They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
A. J. PARTIN.

January 9, 1865. 221—6t.

**JOHN D HYMAN,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864 218—tf.

**S. T. WILDER,**

Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandize, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

January 9, 1865. 221—tf

**JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,**

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

**NOTICE.**

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS AT Greensboro',
5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.
1,000 boxes Tobacco.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Prest. N. C. V. N. C.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 26, 1864. 211—62w

The annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 19th of January, 1865. H. S. SMITH, Secretary.

Dec. 15, 1864.]

## AUCTION SALES!

*FUTURE DAYS.*

**12 Valuable Young Negroes at Auction!**

ON THURSDAY JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF Sales Room we will sell the following negroes:

1 Man 19 years old.
1 Woman 34 years old a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and Weaver.
2 Girls 15 years old with infants.
1 Girl 12 " " accustomed to house work.
1 Boy 13 " "
1 Boy 11 " "
1 Girl 10 " "
1 Boy 10 " "
1 Girl 13 " "

These negroes are all sound and healthy and sold for no fault.

Several more will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Jan. 12, 1865. 124—ts.

**NEGROES FOR SALE!**

ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF JAN., 1865!

**At Auction.**

1 Negro Woman, 38 years old and 3 Children. The woman is an excellent cook, washer and ironer.
1 Negro Woman, 28 years old and 4 Children.
1 Negro Woman, 18 years old, and
1 Negro Boy, 15 years old.

The above negroes are as likely as we have ever seen, and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO., Auct. & Com. Merchants.

Jan. 12. 224-2t.

**NEGROES AT AUCTION.**

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INST., AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES.

Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks, house servants, farm hands, &c.

ALSO

Some families, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. W. F. ASKEW, & CO.

Jan. 12-td.

**AUCTION SALES!**

ON 18TH JANUARY, 1865!!

1 Boy, 17 years old.
1 do. 19 "
1 do. 24 "
1 do. 18 "
1 Girl, 16 "
1 do. 18 "
1 do. 14 "
1 Woman 29 " (good cook, washer and ironer.)
1 Woman and child.

The above negroes sold for no fault. All No. 1. They can be seen any day previous to day of sale.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auct. and Com. Merchants.

Jan. 10. 222—2t.

**AUCTION SALE!**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1865!!

1 No. 1 Negro Boy, an excellent Body and Dining-Room Servant, 20 years old.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auct. & Com. Merchants.

Jan. 11. 223-2t.

**Desirable Property For Sale.**

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWAN, Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

January 2, 1864. 216—tds.

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated. JULIUS WILCOX.

Jan. 12, 1865. 224—1m.

**A Desirable Residence for Rent.**

The Commodious and desirable residence of Mr. F. P. Haywood near the city of Raleigh, known as "Silver Springs," with three hundred acres of land adjoining is offered for the ensuing year. Apply to TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Dec 23, 1054. 209—tf.

**Classical and Mathematical School at Oxford.**

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th inst. A competent drill master will take charge of the Military department.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

Oxford, N. C. Jan. 6, 1865. 222—7t*

**Classical School.**

THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF MY SCHOOL, SITUATED ten miles from Weldon and eight from Halifax town, will commence the 30th January, 1865. For circulars apply to I. P. OSBORNE, Principal, Weldon, N. C.

January 10, 1865. 222—5t*.

**FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.**

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't., Cary, N. C.

Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C., Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

**BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.**

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hogan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 168—tf.

**N. C. R. R. BONDS.**

A LIBERAL PRICE WILL BE PAID IN CASH FOR $10,000 N. C. R. R. Bonds, or State Bonds will be given in exchange. Apply immediately, to

THOS. BRANCH, Raleigh.

Jan. 11. 223-3t.

DECEMBER, 1864.

CATALOGUE OF
**SOUTHERN SHEET MUSIC,**
FOR SALE BY
BRANSON & FARRER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MARCHES AND QUICKSTEPS.** | | | |
| Beauregard's Manassas Quick-step | A Noir | D | 1,50 |
| Confederate's Grand March | W H Hartwell | | 2,00 |
| Carvival De Venise | F Buck | D | 2,00 |
| *Confederate's Polka March | W H Hartwell | | 2,00 |
| *Empire State March | H L Schreiner | | 2,50 |
| Gen. Bragg's Grand Masch | P Rivinac | | 2,50 |
| Gen. Beauregard's Grand March | Mrs V G Cowden | | 2,00 |
| *Gen Morgan's Frand March | C L Pettcolus | D | 2,00 |
| Mocking Bird Quickstep | J A Rosenberger | D | 2,00 |
| *Never Surrender Quickstep | E O Eaton | | 2,00 |
| *Old Dominion March | C Norponoff | D | 1,50 |
| Our first President's Quick-step | P Rivinac | D | 2,00 |
| P F Smith's March | Mortin | | 2,00 |
| Rivinac's Medley Quickstep | P Rivinac | | 2,00 |
| Soldier's Greeting march | H Schoeiler | | 1,50 |
| Stonewall Jackson's Grand March | C Young | | 1,25 |
| Stonewall Quickstep | J H Hewitt | | 2,00 |
| Washington Artillery Polka March | A E Blackmar | | 1,25 |
| **POLKAS AND SCHOTTISCHES.** | | | |
| Impromptu Polka | Schulhoff | | 2,00 |
| La Favorite Polka | W L Hensier | | 1,50 |
| Palmetto Schottische | | | 2,00 |
| 199 Broad Street Polka | E O Eaton | | 2,00 |
| Leonora Polka | Merz | | 2,50 |
| Signal Corps Scottische | M M Barrows | | 1,50 |
| Spring Time Polka | A J Turner | D | 1,00 |
| Southern Rights Polka | | | 2,50 |
| **WALTZES.** | | | |
| Bessie Bell Waltz | A J Turner | D | 2,00 |
| Brighest Eyes Gallop | Schwartz | | 1,50 |
| Greenwood Waltz | | D | 3,50 |
| Mollie's Dream Waltx | Reissiger | | 2,00 |
| Pensiviana—Valso Sentimentale | Hensier | | 2,00 |
| **FANTASIAS, VARIATIONS, &c., &c.,** | | | |
| Gondellied | Oestin | D | 2,60 |
| Her Brighr Smile—Improvisation | La Hache | | 8,00 |
| La Marseillaise | Beyer | | 2,00 |
| Home Sweet Home—va. | Slock | | 2,00 |
| Nocturne | Dobler | | 3,50 |
| Shells of Ocean—var. | Grobe | | 3,50 |
| Soldier's Adieu | Fondahl | | 2,00 |
| Ever of Thee—var. | Grobe | | 3,60 |
| Silvery Shower | A Burnback | | 2,50 |
| How Can I Leave Thee—var. | | | 3,50 |
| Lorena Variations | | | 3,50 |
| Anvil Chorus | | | 3,50 |
| Tremolo | | | 3,50 |
| Shower of Pearls | Oborne | | 3,30 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Hunten's Intructions | No. 1 | | 3,00 |
| " " | No. 2 | | 3,00 |
| " " | Complete | | 5,00 |
| Christison's French Grammar | | | 3,50 |
| Songs of Love and Liberty ($40,00 per hundred) | | | 75 |
| Jack Morgan Songster ($60,00 per hundred) | | | |

The usual deduction to the trade.

The pieces marked D are published by Geo. Dunn, &c., of Richmond, for whom we are the Sole Agents in North Carolina, We sell their music on precisely the same terms as sold by them.

* The pieces marked with a star have ornamental title pages.

‡ The pieces marked with an ‡ have Guitar as well as Piano accompaniments.

Music will be sent by mail free of postage, on the reception of the above prices. 214-d2tw2t

**Headquarters Post at Raleigh, N. C.,**
JANUARY 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. Pursuant to orders this day received from the Secretary of War, the restrict on on travel on the Railroad to Richmond, Va., is extended for six days.

II. This does not extend to Officers and Soldiers returning to their commands nor to members of Congress.

III. The order does not prohibit travel going South, nor does it extend to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, or to any travel westward on the N. C. Railroad.

By order of Col. WM. J. CLARKE, Commanding Post,

J. L. DICKEN, Acting Adj't.

219—5t.

**FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.**

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

**Maj. WM. A. BANKS,** Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

**NOTICE.**

ON THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, WILL BE HIRED out, at Boon Hill, on the N. C. R. R., about seventy likely negroes belonging to the estate of Thadeus W. Whitley dec'd. Among them is a good carpenter, and other valuable hands.

Also, at the same time and place, will be rented the Mills and land belonging to the said estate.

ADAM J. HEATH, Adm'r.

Dec. 31, 1864. 214—5t*

**500 NEGROES WANTED!**

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY DEsires to hire Five Hundred Negro Men. It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers and one thousand dollars for mechanics in Confederate money for the year. Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.

T. J. SUMNER, Engineer and Superintendant.

January 4, 1865. 248—3t.

**Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.**

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY, Commissioner.

161—tf.


# THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day, | $ 3 00 | One week, | $18 00 |
| Two days, | 6 00 | Two weeks, | 36 00 |
| Three days, | 9 00 | Three weeks, | 45 00 |
| Four days, | 12 00 | One month, | 72 00 |
| Five days, | 15 00 | Two months, | 144 00 |

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.


**CALENDAR FOR 1865.**

| 1865. | Sunday, | Monday, | Tuesday, | Wednesday, | Thursday, | Friday, | Saturday, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Feb. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | |
| Mar | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

**STEAM POWER PRESS**

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**GOVERNMENT BLANKS.**

**GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.

[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Gold Boro', on 5th May next, Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. L. Skober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J. Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

# THE CONSERVATIVE

**M. S. ROBINS, Editor.**

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

FRIDAY MORNING, - - JANUARY 13, 1865.



☞ AGENTS WANTED. We wish to engage the services of some energetic man in each county of the State to assist us in extending the circulation of the CONSERVATIVE. Liberal inducements offered.

Persons wishing to engage in this business will please correspond with us at once.

☞ PAY UP. All persons indebted to this Office for Advertising or Job Work done prior to January 1, 1865, will please call and settle, or remit the amounts, at once.


NEWS. The Telegraph has been almost silent for some days—entirely so, so far as important news is concerned. Many of our most important exchanges have failed to come to hand for a day or two past, probably by reason of the late *raid* of the water upon railroad bridges, &c., caused by the rains of Tuesday last. Our patrons must be patient. We cannot give them news faster than we receive it, unless we adopt the very common habit of manufacturing to supply the deficiency—a course we feel little inclined to adopt. By the way, what we regard as one of the latest examples, is a story which we see in an exchange, that President Davis has under consideration a joint offer from England and France to guarantee our independence, provided the negroes be emancipated in fifty years. This may be true, but we think it more probable that it is manufactured of the *whole cloth*.—The recent proposition in a Richmond paper, is a sufficient foundation for the news-mongers, upon which to build any sort of story upon the subject that is likely to excite the public mind. We have very little confidence in the intervention of England or France in our behalf for any cause which now appears upon the surface.

What may ultimately occur, growing out complications, which, in the course of events, may yet arise, it is impossible to predict with certainty till the time arrives, should it do so at all.

These nations are put in motion like all others and like individuals, by what they conceive to be their own interest. And that they would agree to accept of us in a state of colonial vasalage, upon our agreeing to free all our slaves, we do not have even the remotest reason to believe, even if our Government were inclined to adopt the mad project suggested by a Richmond paper and make them the tender. We are not, however, ready, without more information on the subject, to conclude that the Government has ever seriously meditated anything of the kind. Though we do not profess to be one of those who possess any peculiar knowledge of the Government secrets at Richmond.

But the past experience of European nations, with their American colonies, would render such an offer anything but very inviting, especially when, as now, the acceptance of such a proposition, must bring war in its train, with its consequent injury to commerce on the seas. We do not mean to insinuate that either one of those nations would be unequal to the task of a successful war with the Yankees, whose most gigantic efforts, the Confederate States alone have withstood for four years. But it would be a source of constant drain upon the Exchequer, and the private purses of the merchants, without presenting any prospect of an adequate return. Moreover, "the balance of power" requires of any one or two European nations great caution and circumspection in entering upon a war, especially one which is to result in acquiring large additional control in other countries, or they may find that they soon have all the rest of Europe on their hands.

We have said thus much on this subject, not on account of its own intrinsic importance, but because the people have been so often attempted to be deluded with such *baubles*, from the days of "King Cotton" down.

DEEP RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. The Deep River Transportation Company was organized at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in this city, on yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: C. B. Mallett, Esq., Col. J. M. Heck, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Capt. B. P. Williamson, and Kemp P. Battle, Esq.

Col. J. M. Heck was unanimously elected President, and Wm. J. Norwood, Treasurer. The President was authorized to employ a Superintendent.

This Company expects to operate on Deep River, and will no doubt run boats between Lockville, at which point the Chatham R. R. for the present ends, and Egypt where the Fayetteville & Western R. R. crosses Deep River, and will afford speedy and easy communication between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

WE LEARN A portion of the Railroad bridge at Weldon was carried away by the late flood.—We further learn that a number of bridges, mills, &c., were swept away in Granville county and that Tar River was never known to be so high before, even by the "oldest inhabitants."

THE SALT WORKS. A gentleman just from Saltville informs the Lynchburg *Republican* that the Works can be put in operation in two weeks. The damages done by the enemy were not of a serious character.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, well and favorably known throughout the South, commences its next session on the 1st of February. See advertisement.

CAPT. S. W. SCOTT is announced as a candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward.

CAPT. W. R. RICHARDSON is announced as a candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward.

WHAT IS GEORGIA GOING TO DO? is an interesting question in various respects. First, because in population and resources, she is a great State, and whatever she does is of vital importance to us. Secondly, because her territory having been pretty thoroughly overrun from the mountains to the seaboard, we are anxious to know whether there will be any move, from the heavy tread of oppression which has bruised her fair homes and fertile fields.

Whilom, there existed a tradition, that the hearts of freemen could neither be won nor broken even the ashes of their households, the rape of their women, the beggary of their children and the desolation of their land. We are anxious to see if that once noble Empire State of the South will abound in humility, in proportion as she is smitten. And lastly, we feel curious to see if those who were loudest and earliest for the fray will be the first to raise the craven cry of "Amaun."

Georgia, under the lead of her able but somewhat windy Gov. Brown, was one of those States who scouted the idea of waiting for Virginia and North Carolina,—which was then called co-operation—but plunged in headlong after South Carolina, trusting, as was the case, that she could *drag* us into the *melee*. Now that we have suffered and bled so long with her, and buried so many of our dear sons besides hers, will she politely inform us "Georgia is whipped—do the best you can for yourselves?" Or will she take the trouble to say anything to us at all? People sometimes prefer not saying farewell, to those whom they have maltreated or forsaken, and not to stand upon the order of their going but go at once. We trust for better things, however, from that gallant and suffering State.

It is well known to history, with what great reluctance the Conservative and cautious States of North Carolina and Virginia yielded to the torrent of revolution, and with what noble and steadfast faith they have bled and suffered beneath its desolating waves. There was no appeal made to their dispassionate people, which went further to make them shoulder their muskets, than that of sympathy for our Southern brethren, who were already in and needed succour. We hold that the acme of dishonor would be reached by any of those States south of us, withdrawing from the contest, or in any wise impairing the general safety, so long as these steadfast pillars of the cause—North Carolina and Virginia—remain upright and unbroken.

A COTEMPORARY OF THIS CITY, some days ago, said "the man who is not now for negotiation and for peace, but who proposes to 'fight it out' without negotiation, is one of the worst enemies the South could have." How natural this looks and how familiar it sounds! Who could doubt its paternity, even if written in Turkish or Choctaw? The man who prefers to fight rather than negotiate? Who is he?—Where is the animal? We don't know the animal or the varmint. But who is he going to negotiate with? Does it not take two to make a bargain? Was there ever a treaty made on earth by one side alone, or where one side says, "I will," and the other side says "I won't?"—Will the Raleigh *Standard* (the Ransey Sniffle of the beginning and the Uriah Heep of the close of the fight) please to tell us, who it is going to negotiate with and what terms it will contend for? Will it please to state what single individual exists North of the Potomac possessed with an iota of authority, who has ever offered to negotiate with us on any terms short of subjugation?

We assert that there never has been a proposition advocated by any man or set of men in the South short of absolute submission, that has not been contemptuously rejected and spurned in advance. President Lincoln, who ought to know his own mind, says positively and emphatically, that we can get peace only when we lay down our arms and submit; and the reading of these sentiments in the Yankee Congress was interrupted by "tumultuous applause." Even now that Congress is engaged in maturing a bill for "reconstructing the government of the United States," the details of which imply the most complete subjugation—the most thorough degradation.

This being so, it is about time we knew our neighbors, and what we are talking about. The man who proposes to treat without somebody to treat with is simply a fool; in like manner the man who proposes that the State shall throw off the Confederate Constitution, and treat separately with an enemy, who announces beforehand that his only terms are absolute submission, if not a fool, is simply a *submissionist*.—Now it is about time we were knowing who these men are.

Laying aside all declamation about this "cruel war," and all pretensions to superior philanthrophy, we think it due to candor and to truth that the *Standard* should say emphatically, with whom it is going to negotiate, *what it is for and what it will take*.

We received no Richmond papers on yesterday. tf.

On Monday night last, about 8 o'clock, whilst a negro man named Stephen, belonging to Miles Costin, Esq., was standing in the door of one of the buildings at the Confederate States Stable yard, (where he was hired,) in the Eastern portion of town, he was shot by some person outside, the ball striking him under the jaw, and passing through came out at the lower part of his neck behind, from which he died in the course of ten minutes. It was a minie ball, and was evidently discharged from a rifle. The matter is under investigation by Coroner Perrin, with a jury. we refrain from giving any of the reports as regards the shooting, as the jury will sift the evidence, and no doubt fasten the crime upon the guilty party.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A GALLANT was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of anything to say, asked her why she was like a tailor. "I don't know," said she with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I'm sitting by a goose."

## CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

With the entry of Sherman into Savannah, and the withdrawal of Hood from Tennessee, we suppose the fall and winter campaign may be regarded as closed; if we except the demonstration now making by land and sea against Wilmington. And as uncomfortable as the reflection may be, we are forced to admit that it has not resulted greatly to our advantage, although the situation of affairs cannot be regarded as any worse than it was this time twelve months ago, and certainly not half so bad as was then feared and predicted by many it would be. The spirit of our people is yet unconquered and unconquerable, and the question with us now is simply one of fortitude, courage and endurance.

Because we cannot see the end clearly is no reason why we should think of failure or despondency.—What may be the ultimate result of this great struggle can be known only to Him who presides over the destiny of nations, and who, we feel persuaded, will lead our people triumphantly through it, though our troubles may be many and our sufferings great. The Southern people are too easily cast down by slight reverses and depressed by apparent obstacles to be encountered in the future.—They too often see danger afar off, and instead of heroically and manfully providing against it, stand trembling in their shoes and are prone to cry peace when they ought to and must know that there is no peace but in humiliation, degradation and disgrace.

Let us then not repine at the prospect before us or because we have not accomplished all we hoped for in the past, but go energetically to work and prepare for a more effective campaign in the spring and summer. These are peculiarly the times when "no man can tell what a day may bring forth."—Although at the bottom of the wheel of fortune today, may be on the ascending round to morrow, and the "winter of our discontent," may be turned into "glorious summer" at a moment when we least expect it. Pressed as we may be by our ruthless foe, it cannot be asserted with truth that our present condition or future prospects are not near so gloomy as were those of our revolutionary forefathers at the close of the first four years of their struggle for independence. Let us be nerved by their example and stimulated by contemplating the glorious success which crowned their heroic fortitude and never dying zeal.—*Mem. Appeal.*

THE 7 30 TREASURY NOTES.—We have never been able to account for the depreciation of the Notes and never heard a good reason given for it. The Government is just as much bound to redeem them as any other of its issues or any other interest-bearing claims against the Treasury.

The holders of the 7 30 Notes have been submitting to a discount of 30 to 40 per cent. Those who have held on to them, however, will be pleased to learn that a bill was reported by the Finance Committee in the House of Representatives on the 14th ult., looking to the speedy conversion of these notes into 6 per cent coupon bonds. The House at once suspended the rules and passed the bill, and it is probable that it has passed the Senate and been approved by the President. The 6 per cent coupon bonds, for which the 7 30 Notes are to be exchanged, have thirty years to run, and the interest on them is payable semi-annually. Holders of 7 30 Treasury Notes will now probably *hold on*; for it is probable that they will be at par within sixty days.—*Quincy Dispatch.*

FROM GEN'L HOOD—A gentleman who has arrived in Richmond from the vicinity of Columbia, Tenn., states that since Gen. Hood entered Tennessee he recruited his army largely, has driven southward over ten thousand hogs and some six thousand beef cattle. He also secured a large quantity of flour and corn—enough to last his army at least three months. In order to secure his retreat across Duck river, he had posted some twelve or fourteen cannon to keep the river clear. He crossed his main force, when the enemy attacked his rear guard; and they were unable to bring off their pieces.

Gen. Hood conscribed all able bodied males from 17 to 50 years of age; and when he retreated the Yankees seized all they could find between these ages to swell their list of prisoners, amd they were included in the nine thousand prisoners claimed by the Yankee General Thomas.

## WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

BUYING RATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 per cent. Bonds | $100 00 a | $125 00 |
| 7 " " | 65 00 a | 00 00 |
| 6 " " | 60 00 a | 00 00 |
| 7.30 Notes, | 60 00 a | 00 00 |
| 4 per ct. Certificates | 60 00 a | 00 00 Dull. |
| Sterling Exchange | 40 00 a | 43 00 |
| N. C. Bank Notes | 6 00 a | 7 00 |
| S. C. " | 3 00 a | 0 00 |
| Georgia " | 3 00 a | 0 00 |
| Virginia " | 2 75 a | 3 00 |
| Gold | 50 00 a | 00 00 |
| Silver | 45 00 a | 00 00 |

—*Wil. Jour.*

THE INSTALLATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—It is thought probable by the Selma Rebel, that Gov. Harris may soon convene the Tennessee Legislature to have his successor installed into office. Judge Caruthers was elected to succeed Gov. Harris in August, 1863, and the latter is now merely holding over under the constitution until his successor can be put in legal possession of the office.—This can only be done by the Legislature, and since the election, the Federals have been in possession of the greater part of the State, and a sufficient number of members were not elected to constitute a proper quorum, consequently the Governer elected could not be installed. It is possible now to hold special elections in the State, and as the Confederates have the greater portion under their control, the Governer may have the election held.

SCIENCE AND GALLANTRY.—The philosophers of Bath have been discussing a somewhat strange question—the relative temperature of the two sexes. Aristotle attributed greater warmth to the male, but some who came after him disputed this assertion. Now it seems, if Dr Davy's experiments are correct, the great Greek was right. Dr. Davy has recently made some observations, using a chronometer of great delicacy, and taking for the purpose of his experiment three men and three women, all in good oealth. The temperature of the men varied between 99 and 99½, that of the women between 97⅝ and 98. Some discussion arose upon these statements, which gave the president of the section an opportunity of showing that science can be gallant as well as statistical. Whatever difference of opinion there might be, he said, as to the accuracy of Dr. Davy's conclusions, all would agree that if men were warmer bodied than women, the women were the more warm hearted.

The executor of the estate of the late Senator Douglas, in Chicago, has exhibited receipts showing that in the settlement of his affairs he had paid Mrs. Douglas over $7,500, and the two children of the deceased statesman $7,000 after discharging all claims on the estate. Five or six years ago Senator Douglas was estimated to be worth about $260,000.

ExVice-President George M. Dallas, died in Philadelphia on Saturday. aged 71 years. He had been minister to England and St. Petersburg, and in 1813 he accompanied the distinguished Albert Gallatin as secretary to St Petersburg when the offices of the Emperor of Russia were tendered to bring about a peace.

APPLICATIONS TO GO TO SAVANNAH.—A despatch from Washington says:

An extraordinary number of applications for passes to go to Savannah were refused to-day at the War Department. Among them was that of Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court. His and his wife's property are in Savannah and its neighborhood.

## ANGEL WATCHERS.

Angel faces watch my pillow, angel voices haunt my sleep,
And upon the winds of midnight shining pinions round me sweep;
Floating downward on the starlight two bright infant forms I see--
They are mine, my own bright darlings, come from Heaven to visit me.
Earthly children smile upon me, but those little ones above
Were the first to stir the fountains of a mother's deathless love.
And, as now they watch my slumber, while their soft eyes on me shine.
God forgive a mortal yearning still to call His angels mine.
Earthly children fondly call me, but no mortal voice can seem
Sweet as those that whisper "Mother!" 'mid the glories of my dream:
Years will pass, and earthly prattlers cease perchance to lisp my name,
But my angel babies' accents shall be evermore the same
And the bright band now around me from their home perchance will rove
In their strength no more depending on my constant care and love
But my first-born still shall wander from the sky, in dreams to rest
Their soft cheeks and shining tresses on an earthly mother's breast.
Time may steal away my freshness, some whelming grief destroy
All the hopes that erst had blossomed in my summer time of joy
Earthly children may forsake me, earthly friends perhaps betray.
Every tie that now unites me to this life may pass away—
But, exchanged, those angel watchers, from their blest immortal home.
Pure and fair, to cheer the sadness of my darkened dreams shall come.
And I cannot feel forsaken, for, though 'reft of earthly love
Angel children call me "Mother!" and my soul will look above.

## MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON.

COPIED FROM HIS WORKS.

*Endurance.*

We should never despair. Our situation has before been unpromising, and has changed for the better; so I trust it will again. If new difficulties arise we must only put forth new exertions and proportion our efforts to the exigency of the time.

*Political Suicide.*

I shall not whilst I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into office of consequence knowing whose political tenents are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing—for, this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide.

*The Affections of the People.*

I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of newspapers. There is no resource so firm for the government as the *affections of the people*, guided by an enlightened policy—and to this primary good nothing can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings; diffused without restraint throughout the country.

*Vanity.*

Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit, than lace and embroidery in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

*The Best Answer to Calumny.*

To persevere in one's duty and be silent is the best answer to calumny.

*Rash Judgment.*

It is the nature of man, to be displeased with everything that disappoints a favorite hope or flattering project, and it is the folly of two many of them, to condemn without investigating circumstances.

*Scandal*

Speak not evil of the absent. it is unjust.

*Biding the Time.*

Time may unfold more than prudence ought to disclose.

*Secrecy and despatch.*

Secrecy and despatch may prove the soul of success to an enterprise.

*Sense of Honor.*

I feel everything that hurts the sensibility of a gentleman.

*The Trial of Virtue.*

Few men have virtue to withstand the highest bidder.

*Deception.*

I hate deception, even when the imagination only is concerned.

*The Most Enviable of Titles.*

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an "*honest man*"

*Retaliation.*

Retaliation is certainly just and sometimes necessary, even where attended with severest penalties. But, when the evils which may and must result from it, exceed those intended to be redressed, prudence and policy require that it should be avoided.

HEAVY LOSS.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* learns from a private letter received in that city that the loss in Cheatham's old division in the battle at Franklin was very heavy. The Major Gen'l commanding the division, John C. Brown, and only one of his staff escaped unhurt. Two of his Brigadiers were killed, a third mortally wounded, and the fourth wounded and captured. The division is now commanded by a colonel and one of the brigades by a captain.

The following is a specimen of Hibernian epistolary composition:

O'Regan Territory, March 32—Tim if yere did wroite me how it happuned and ef yere aloive thin cum out here immediately or sooner. I'm farmin 80 acres of land have 2 cows and a horse giving milk.

Yer own brother,
PAT HOULAMAN.

The news from Gen'l Hood is gratifying. He reports that his army has crossed the Tennessee river, with no material loss since the battle before Nashville. This dispels all the Yankee munchausens about a disastrous defeat, demoralized army, etc. Hood will now be free to turn his attention again to Sherman, from whom it should never have been diverted.

## A SEW-SEW ARGUMENT.

"Come wife," said Will, "pray devote
Just half a minute to mend this coat
Which a nail has chanced to rend."
"'Tis ten o'clock," said his drowsy mate;
"I know," said Will, "it is rather late,
But it's never too late to mend!"

Fig trees and cedars are rarely struck by lightning; the beech, larch, fir and chesnut are obnoxious to it; but the trees which attract it most are the oak, yew and Lombardy popler. Whence it follows that the last are the trees most proper to be placed near a building, since they will act like so many lightning conductors to it. Again the electrified fluid attacks in preference such trees as are verging to decay by reason of age or disease.

A restaurant has been opened in London for fat people, where nothing will be served up but viands which check obesity.

## THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN ON OUR RAILROADS.

The occupation of Savannah renders very desirable some modification of our railroad system in South Carolina and Georgia.

The railroad line from Wilmington to Augusta makes a detour at Branchville precisely in the wrong direction, because towards the coast. From Kingsville, by Columbia, to Augusta, would be no farther than by Branchville to Augusta, and would give a much safer line. Cannot the link between Columbia and Augusta be put in? The distance, as measured on the map, is about seventy-five miles. The railroad, as it stands, however, is from Augusta to Aiken, almost in a direct line to Columbia; making Aiken a point of junction, would shorten the distance seventeen miles, or reduce the whole say to sixty miles. We would thus have a safe, direct line from Augusta to Columbia, where a choice of roads leading hitherward would be had, by Wilmington, or Charlotte and Danville.

Still higher up is Abbeville, which is in railroad connection with Columbia; and opposite to it in Georgia is Athens, which is in connection with the Augusta and Atlanta railroad. These points are by the map about sixty-five miles apart. If they, too, were connected, we should have another and a more interior line between Georgia and the Eastern States.

It should be an object to remove the superstructure of railroads no longer serviceable, and employ the materials upon connections adopted to the changed state of affairs. Large portions of the railroads leading to Savannah are now unservicable, and, indeed, can be of advantage only to the enemy. Other railroads are, or may become, in like conditon. We should be as studious to dismantle these as to bring off the baggage train of an army; nay more so. Slaves ought to be impressed in sufficient numbers to complete with dispatch the new connections which become eligible. If we construct these with judgment in time, it will not be in the power of the enemy to cripple our communications.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

Correspondence Chronicle & Sentinel.

## A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

HARDEEVILLE, Dec. 30, 1864.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Dec. 24th says:

"The Confederate Government succeeded in removing most of its stores. The main loss sustained by it—the evacuation of Savannah—was the loss of the siege guns about the place and the gunboats."—This statement in the main, is correct, but not entirely so. The garrison at Red Bluff, near Savannah, commanded by Capt. McGregor, was, however, held five days after the evacuation of the city, and by the indomitable energy of the Captain, under the supervision of Col. Johnson, the heavy siege guns, field pieces, and all the amunition in the garrison—about 6,000 lbs. of amunition—were saved. with the exception of one of the heavy guns, which was lost by the breaking of one of the rafts after reaching the landing, twenty-five miles up the river.

After the evacuation of the city, the Captain, under the direction of Col. Johnson, built three large rafts, working night and day, put the heavy guns on board and transported them twenty five miles by water. Capt. McG. then, with the two companies under his command, raised them from the rafts and shipped them to this place, and thence to Charleston. In recording the many acts of determination, and in dividing the meed of praise due them, none are more entitled to their full share than Capt. McGregor and his command.

In conclusion we would suggest, that whilst praises and promotions are being bestowed on the worthy, none are more entitled than the Captain, he being an officer in whom the Confederate authorities may place the utmost confidence, and being every way qualified to fill any position in which he may be placed, and being in every way meritorious.

Respectfully,
CARSON.

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unite in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandize or farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger—if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress, a sympathising partner is prepared.


## New Advertisements.

### ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE, FEB. 1ST, 1865, and continue twenty weeks.

The charge for board will be fifty dollars, payable in provisions, or in cotton cloth, or cotton yarns, at the prices of 1860, or at their present specie valuation.

Tuition payable in currency, in advance. English, $125; French, $50; Music, $150; private Singing Lessons, $150 Drawing and painting in Water Colors, $50; Latin, $40.

For a circular, apply to the Rector.

ALBERT SMEDES.

Jan. 13, 1865. 125—1t,

### WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, TO INSTRUCT FIFTEEN OR TWENTY small boys and girls, at Company Shops, N. C. R. R. Board and room furnished. Address me at Company Shops, as to terms, &c.

J. G. MOORE

January 5, 1865. 218—4t*

### ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

### Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY, }

January 3, 1865. 216—td.

### Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE FOR the ensuing year for employment in the Artillery Work Shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following hands, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 20 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 20 Laborers. Ample food, good quarters and the usual amount of clothing will be supplied them. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD,
Capt. in charge Arty. Shops,
Salisbury N. C.

Dec. 21 1864. 207-3w

### Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price per hundred | 75 00 |
| " " doz. | 10 00 |
| " " single copy. | 1 00 |

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

### LOST.

A $500, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 2d 1864, No. 2418, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd,

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1864. 209 w6w.

### A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.

Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w6w.

### French Hoop Skirts

For sale by HINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1864. 213—1t